



THE RIO NEWS.

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Medical Directory

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Caracas telegram of the 20th announces a socialist agitation in that city, in which the police have had to interfere.

—A Santiago telegram of the 20th says that a report is current there that Sr. Santa Cruz will be nominated minister to Brazil, to substitute Sr. Vials de Salar, who will go to Uruguay.

—A Santiago telegram of the 18th says that President Montt had gone to Valparaiso to inspect that port and the present state of the works for its defence. This implies another Roland for Argentina's Oliver.

—Further telegrams from Chili continue to express the surprise which is felt there over the war preparations of the Argentines. The Chilians profess not to know the true cause of these preparations, so inconsistent with the financial state of the Argentine government. Chili's innocence is positively refreshing.

A DISGRACE TO PERU.

It is a most remarkable state of affairs when, in this year of grace 1896, there is a so-called republic in the American continent pretending to be civilized, and even Christian, which will allow and recognise no marriages save such as are performed by the Catholic Church as established by the council of Trent, but such is the case and that in Peru. In the *Herald* of the 27th we published a translation of the decision of the judicial authorities of Peru, taking this ground with reference to the marriage of Miss Wood and Mr. Hazeltine. Both are Protestants and both American citizens, the marriage was solemnized according to their faith and all possible means were taken to comply with the law of civil registration, but the latter were refused on the ground that there had been no legal marriage, and, moreover, any one performing the marriage ceremony except according to the form and law of the Catholic Church was liable to imprisonment for the act, classified as a crime. The plain result of this is that no one can be married in Peru who is not at least a professing Catholic and married by a Catholic priest.

It requires no characterization of ours to demonstrate the enormity of this outrage on conscience and civilization, and we cannot understand how any foreign government can allow its citizens to be persecuted and ostracized in this manner. The protection of property is of less importance than the protection of homes and the marriage relations or the making bastards of the children of Protestants born in wedlock. The case in point is one that will surely be brought to the attention of the state department at Washington, and, if there be no other way by which a remedy can be obtained, the United States will be compelled to insist upon consular authority to marry and register the marriage of its citizens, but probably it would be sufficient for the United States to call the attention of Peru to the essential violation of the universal right of civilization. There can be no church that would oppose the introduction of the same laws concerning marriage that prevail all the world over, so far as to make possible legal marriage, without espousing any particular religion.

The case of Peru is as if England, which has a state church, and that Protestants were to make any marriage a crime and illegal which should be performed by a Catholic priest. The entire Catholic world would cry out against such intolerance and bigotry and with reason, and not the less reason has the Protestant world to cry out against this bigotry and intolerance in Peru. The Catholic Church cannot afford to palliate or defend this condition of things in Peru, nor do we believe will be done when attention is directed to these facts. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Dec. 29.

It appears that an increased interest is being manifested in military instruction as a part of the education of youth in the United States. In his report, just submitted to the secretary of war, the adjutant-general says that reports from officers on duty and professors of military science and tactics at various colleges give evidence of the increasing favor in which the people hold instruction blending physical training with scholastic studies. The average total number of students during the past year at these institutions was 35,638. Of these 23,773 were capable of military duty, 12,681 were required under college rules to receive instruction in military studies, and the whole number that received military instruction during the last quarter of the scholastic year was 14,561. The record shows that the total average attendance has more than doubled in four years, and that the interest in the military course of facilities with the students has kept pace therewith. During the year 1895 forty-three states and territories obtained the services of officers of the army for temporary or regular duty with state troops. —*Bradford's*.

UNDER the specious title of *The Indian Druggist* a private firm at Cawnpore publish a monthly circular which should continue to exist—likely to mislead some ignorant to its readers. No. 1 was a good specimen of English as the is wrote, and No. 2 fully maintains the reputation. Says the "editor" sentimentally:—"The medical profession as much as is of no politics, its objects are to battle with disease, to relieve suffering, save life and promote the health and welfare of the people. All these good qualities of a medical man can be effected when he has his surgical instruments in order and his medicines genuine, otherwise his skill may, if not totally fail, not work to the point desired." He then announces that he proposes to pass in review successively all the drugs of the Indian Pharmacopoeia, and starts off:—"We commence with Cera (wax), which naturally includes Mel (Shahad), but before touching the subject we will mention the insect Bee, the source of the produce of both these valuable drugs." And fill upon the bee he does, there and then, with more disastrous results, perhaps, to grammar and syntax than to the insect. —*Chemist and Druggist*.

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Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000

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BARBADOS.

The winter sky was cloudless, and the winter sun in the roadstead of Barbados was as hot as the July sun in New York. The thermometer in the shade marked 74 degrees at sunrise; at noon, in the sun, it rose to 120, and no white person walked in the streets of Bridgetown without an umbrella. But a steady trade wind blew from the ocean all day long, and made a quiet existence in shaded places comfortable. From the deck of the steamer we looked upon a handsome city, whose dazzling whiteness was relieved here and there by clusters of green palms, while beyond lay undulating fields of sugar cane among which little cottages were thickly planted. Carlisle Bay was full of vessels. Great steamers from Europe and South America were loading and discharging cargoes into lighters, while four-masted schooners and other sailing vessels from the United States, from Canada, Denmark and Norway, lay moored in the roads. Our own white squadron and war vessels of several European nations added impressiveness to the marine picture, and multitudes of fishing smacks, with cargoes of flying-fish, skimmed over the dancing waves. Rowboats manned by half a dozen negroes plied to and fro between the little artificial harbor, where small vessels could lie alongside, and the larger craft which were anchored in the bay. The scene was full of busy life and quite in contrast with our peaceful and lonely anchorages for a month past at the beautiful islands on our southern course. It was evident that we had come to a sort of maritime exchange, a port of call where goods and passengers were transhipped, where vessels stopped for mails and supplies, a center of trade and commerce. Everything bore the impress of Great Britain. The negroes spoke no foreign patois, but chattered in pure English; the boats were huge and strong, with heavy oars, such as one sees in Liverpool and Hull; officials in uniform were numerous, and on landing we walked over English roads, well swept and watered, and among shops and buildings which reminded us of a dozen English seaports. In an hour we saw more white people in Bridgetown than we had seen in all the other Windward islands. There were many heavy carriages and carts in the streets, most of which had come from England, with now and then a lighter vehicle which betrayed its Yankee origin. Had it not been for the throngs of black people, we might have imagined ourselves in a town of the British isles. But this feature of Barbadian life dispelled all such illusions. There is no part of the British empire, and indeed no country in the world, which is more thickly peopled than Barbados and of course the vast majority of the people are blacks. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the two hundred thousand inhabitants are of this race, and they swarm in the streets and over the roads and seem to crowd the country with their cabins. There are more than a thousand people to every square mile of the island, and when I add that less than one-fifteenth of the land is uncultivated, and out of this small area much must be deducted for houses and other buildings, for public and private parks and for burial places, the crowded condition of the black population will be apparent. They multiply too with rapidity, and they stay where they are born. Hence the question of support is an ever-present problem. Wages at the time of our visit were at the starvation point, if there can be any such point in a tropical country where nature does so much for man and requires so little. I was told again and again that day laborers worked for a shilling a day, and that even at that rate there were many who could not get employment.

The great resort for travelers is the Ice House, a spacious hotel whose lower story is devoted to shops, and its second floor to dining and public rooms. Here, meals in which flying-fish form a prominent item, are constantly going on. A blackboard at the entrance displays the bill of fare for the different hours of the day, and the tables are always thronged. The public rooms are also full of people, talking sugar and freights, and reading the tissue-paper telegrams from all parts of the world, which are posted on the walls. These occupations are enlivened by the continual serving, by black waiters in white clothes, of cooling drinks, in which the "swizzle" is always prominent. A few miles from town, not far from the shore, is the Marine Hotel, a well-kept house under the charge of a Maine

landlord, where many Americans spend a portion of the winter months. The climate is healthful, and the diversions of sailing and fishing, added to excellent society, if one has proper introductions, make this place a pleasant and desirable resort. Here some of our companions during the voyage, had planned to spend some weeks, intending to return by other steamers and different routes, when the winter winds had ceased to blow, and spring had begun its verdant procession through the United States. A few of them had bicycles, on which they proposed to make tours over the excellent roads of the island; others were to visit friends in Barbados, and a few, tired of voyaging, were inclined to exchange their cabins in *Madama* for the large rooms and the extended freedom which are to be found in a good hotel on land. We were not yet ready, however, for city life, with railroads and street cars, and telephones, even in such a pleasant climate; and so with the majority of the party, having tried the cuisine of the Ice House, and added largely to our stock of curiosities, beads and canes and shells, polished turtle backs and fans of gorgeous plumes, we were ready to embark once more, for the voyage to Trinidad.—*Augustus in New York Observer.*

THE BRITISH GUIANA VIEW.

For the purpose of ascertaining the view taken by the colonists of British Guiana in the present crisis, a representative of Reuter's Agency to-day called upon a gentleman who is in constant communication with the colony, and who has had large commercial and official dealings with British Guiana for over twenty years. He said: "The people of British Guiana can only view with surprise the present attitude of the United States with regard to the Venezuelan boundary. In British Guiana there has never been any aggressive action in the direction of the frontier, nor any hostility towards Venezuela. All along the colonists have been anxious for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question; but Venezuela, on her side, never seemed anxious to get the matter settled. The suggestion of the United States to adjudicate on the ownership of territory east of the Schomburgk line cannot, of course, be admitted for a moment. The district between the Schomburgk line and the Essequibo is an integral part of British Guiana—originally ceded to Great Britain by Holland. The frontier claimed by Venezuela on the Essequibo is dotted with sugar estates, farms, and other settlements, and the penal establishment of British Guiana is also established in the territory now claimed by Venezuela. This district abounds in valuable timber and minerals land. The population is, of course, not so thick there as on the coast, but is daily increasing. The timber industry and gold prospecting are making progress. Venezuela's demand for this territory, which, by the by, is not a new one, has always been received in the colony with ridicule. If Mr. Cleveland's commissioners go to Spain and Holland as the object of really getting disinterested information, I have no doubt that they will find that our claim is clear up to the Schomburgk line, and probably for some distance beyond it. The general feeling of British Guiana for the United States is friendly, and the colonists have always supposed that feeling to be reciprocated. The volume of trade with the United States is very large. In case of war we should have to get our breadstuffs from Canada instead of from the United States, and our export trade with the United States would naturally be crippled. The colonists entirely uphold Lord Salisbury's attitude, and believe that the common sense of Americans will enable President Cleveland to see that the British position is a righteous one."—*Reuter.*

THE NEW STAMP TAXES AND DUTIES.

In a circular of the 15th the minister of finance decides that the new stamp taxes, about which there has been so much discussion, will be collected as follows:

Petitions and *requirimientos*, bank cheques, receipts in bank pass books for money paid in and those for any sum over 25\$, are subject only to the stamp of 200 reis, excepting cheques which are subject to the fixed stamp of 20 reis.

The 20 reis stamp printed on brokers' contracts will be in addition to the proportional stamp and that of 1/10 per cent. on time contracts, and will be due whether the contract is for time or immediate delivery.

The deposit notes in banks are not subject to the tax of 100 reis per cento (1,000\$) or fraction thereof, and will pay only the 200 reis stamp as above.

The tax of 1/10 per cent. on time operations in exchange and coin will be divided between the buyer and seller. It is due independently of the fixed stamp (20 reis) but the proportional tax will not be collected, as this is the character of the tax herein considered.

As the law does not determine how the 1/20 per cent. on the value of the operations of the branches of foreign banks and companies is to be imposed, the execution of the same is deferred until Congress gives its true application.

In regard to the new tariff the minister instructs the inspector of customs as follows:

Merchandise now in the custom-house, or in port awaiting discharge, or on the voyage out if shipped before 31st December last, must be dispatched before 29th February next, on which date will begin the exemptions and reductions provided by the law as well as the increase in the fines specified in article 6.

For the dispatch of beer, now taxed at 1\$200 a kilo, when imported in demijohns, bottles or

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALHIERE".

Sea-snakes abounded in the pools. These, according to the Italian cook we had on the "Falcon," are edible; but we did not venture to try them. They attain the length of five feet and are of a grey color, with yellow stripes. They appear to be of a savage disposition, for, when harpooned, they twist about and bite with fury anything within their reach.

I stayed on shore altogether for a fortnight, and kept a journal of our proceedings, which, together with several sketches, specimens of the flora, and other articles, were washed out of the lifeboat and lost when we abandoned the island. The loss of the journal, however, matters little, for our life on shore was almost devoid of monotony, and was chiefly made up of monotonous work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow.

We dug away, still through loose soil that had evidently formed part of the landslide, and removed some thousands of tons; but we did not come to the foot of the cliff, or the cave which is described to be there. Some of the stones that we had to remove in the course of our digging were very large. We had a quantity of strong ropes and blocks on shore, and when we came across an exceptionally big rock, we clapped a number of watch-tickets, one on the other, and, by putting all hands on the fall of the last tackle, we obtained a very powerful purchase, equivalent, I calculated on one occasion, to the power of five hundred men. We found bones and bits of decayed wood among the earth, but the former always proved to be the remains of a goat and not of a pirate, and the latter were the fragments of dead trees and not of chests of loot.

But shortly before Christmas there were some encouraging signs. We had now got down to a considerable depth, and we noticed that, when a pick was driven into the bottom of the trench, a hollow sound was given out as if we were on the roof of a cavern, and, occasionally, little holes would open out and the earth would slip down into some chasm underneath. We dug still deeper, and we came to a collection of very large rocks, which we were unable to move. They were jammed together, and evidently formed the roof of a cavern for, wherever we dug two of these rocks, we looked down through the opening into a black, empty space, the bottom of which we could not touch by thrusting through our longest crowbar. This looked promising, for it was just such a cavern as this that we were seeking.

We found that the rocks were too close together to allow of our affecting an entrance from above, so we dug along the side of the last and largest of these until we came to its foot; and there indeed was a sort of cavern, partly filled up with loose earth, which we cleared out.

There was no treasure in it, and nothing to show that any human being, before us, had ever visited the spot. I think it was at this stage of our operations that each man began very seriously to doubt whether we were searching in the right place at all, and whether there might not be some further clue that was missing, and, without failure, search would almost certainly be futile. But, whatever may have been thought, there was, so far as I can remember, no expression given to these doubts, and each worked on with the same cheer, and will as at the beginning, even as if he were confident of success. These men were determined, in an almost literal sense, to leave no stone unturned, and not to abandon that ravine until they had satisfied themselves as to whether the treasure was or was not there.

On the Sunday after our arrival on shore, December 22, we went off in the whaleboat to see how Pollock was getting on. The weather had been exceedingly fine throughout the week in South-west Bay, and we might have launched the boat on almost any day; but, though there had been no heavy wind in the neighborhood of the island, there had been a considerable swell at the anchorage for part of the time, and Pollock reported that the yacht had tumbled about a good deal. He had found opportunities for landing at the pier with the dinghy, and had brought off some breakers of water from the cascade, and a quantity of firewood. He had been very lucky with his fishing, having caught several remanie, weighing from twenty to forty pounds apiece, and an abundance of other fish. Ted Milner was now taken on shore with us, while Arthur Cotton was left on board.

We worked away steadily in the ravine until Christmas Day, when there was, of course, a holiday. We had a most luxurious dinner on shore, and also had the three men on board the vessel. The menu of our shore dinner was as follows:—Turtle soup, boiled hind fish, curried turtle steak, boiled salt junk, tinned plum-pudding. For vegetables we had preserved potatoes and carrots, and Trinidad beans. Good old rum was the only beverage. There were some other luxuries, chief of which was a box of cigars, which had been put away for this occasion. Christmas Day was intensely hot, but that we remained in our tent, having no energy for exploring mountains. With the exception of Jack's

disgraceful intoxication, no incidents of note occurred.

On the Sunday after Christmas Day, Pursell and myself set out to explore the island, in our pockets—biscuits, figs, rum and tobacco. We crossed the Sugarloaf Col and descended upon the east of South-east Bay, then we turned to the right, and followed the shore to the extreme south end of the island, where Noah's Ark falls a sheer wall into the surf.

There was a quantity of wreckage in this bay, and in one place we found a topmast and some ribs of a vessel which might have been the remains of the hull I had seen here nine years before. The broken bits of planks, timbers, barrels, hencoops and other relics of ships were piled quite thickly on the rocks above high water-mark, and we came across a square-faced gin bottle, full of fresh water, which from its position, could not have been washed ashore, but must have been left here by some human being. We saw the footprints of turtle, showing that every sandy beach on this island is frequented by numbers of these creatures. In view of the threatened turtle famine we read of, it might be worth some one's while to come here for a cargo of them; but the difficulty of getting any quantity of alive would be great.

The scenery of East Bay is very extraordinary, for here the signs of volcanic action are more evident than on any other portion of the island. At the south end of the bay there is no sandy beach; masses of shattered rocks, fallen from above, strew the shore, and between these are solidified streams of black lava, which appear to have followed each other in successive waves, one having cooled before the next has poured down upon it, so that a series of rounded steps is formed. The edges of lava extend far out to sea, producing a dangerous reef on which the sea always breaks heavily.

As we advanced over the boulders there towered above us on our right hand the perpendicular side of Noah's Ark, of a strange red color, looking like molten iron where the sun's rays fell upon it. A quantity of red debris from the roof of this mountain was lying on the shore, and at the north end of it we observed that a gigantic conical—what would be called in the Alps—of volcanic ashes, and lava sloped down from its summit to the gap which connects it with the Sugarloaf. It was obvious, from the vast amount of these fire-consumed debris and waves of lava surrounding its base, that Noah's Ark had once been a very active volcano, and I think it highly probable that there is a crater at the top of it. Though it is perpendicular on three sides, it might be possible to ascend it from the fourth side, by the contour connecting it with the gap under the Sugarloaf; but the attempt would be risky, and a step on its steep, sloping roof would mean a drop over a wall 800 feet in height.

We climbed over the rocks until we came to the end of Noah's Ark, and we stood on a ledge of lava and gazed out at one of the strangest sights of this strange island. The base of the great red mountain is pierced by a magnificent tunnel, known as the Archway, which connects South-west Bay with East Bay. I took a sketch of it; what seem to be gigantic stalactites depend from its roof; and the different gradations of color and shade on its rugged sides, from glowing red in the blaze of the sun to terra-cotta, delicate pink, and rich purple, and then to deepest black in the inmost recesses, produce a very beautiful effect. The heavy water is black within it, save where the white spray flashes; but, looking through it, one perceives, beyond, the bright green waves of South-west Bay and the blue sky above them.

The sea does not flow freely through the tunnel, except at high water; for, on the side we were standing, its mouth is crossed by a ledge of lava, which is left dry by the receding tide. But inside the tunnel there is deep water, and the ocean swell always penetrates it from South-west Bay, dashing up its sides with a great roar, which is repeated in hoarse echoes by the mountain.

According to an ancient description of Trinidad, quoted in the "South Atlantic Directory," the Archway is 40 feet in breadth, 30 in height, and 420 in length. I think it far higher and broader than this, at any rate at its mouth. No doubt the action of the surf is continually enlarging it.

Pursell and myself having admired this beautiful scene for some time, turned back, crossed the rocky promontory of East Point, and proceeded along the sands till we came to the Portuguese settlement, which I wished to examine more carefully than I had been able to do, when here with the doctor a month before.

We had lunch by the side of the river which flows under the Portuguese ruins, and then commenced to explore. The Portuguese had certainly selected the only spot on the island at all suitable for a permanent settlement; for not only is there here the best supply of water, but there is also a considerable area of fairly fertile land, though it is greatly encumbered with rocks. The downs by the river are densely covered with beans, which also grow all over the ruined huts.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Gold was quoted at 327 yesterday in Buenos Aires.

—The mortality in Rosario during 1895 numbered 3,416 deaths, which included 118 from typhoid fever, 223 smallpox, 244 consumption, 27 diphtheria and 9 from cramp. —*Review.*

—The British Hospital at Buenos Aires has had a very welcome new year's gift in the shape of a thousand pounds legacy from Mr. John Smith, an Englishman who made a fortune in Argentina, and then returned home to enjoy it.

—A large number of mattresses came ashore at Montevideo a few days ago, causing much alarm because of possible shipwreck. It now transpires that they were thrown overboard from some Italian steamer because of being unserviceable.

—It is announced that President Urquiza, of Argentina, has quite recovered and will return to his official duties at the end of the month. He will return none too soon, for Roça will soon have the country bankrupt with his military expenditures.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that the war material ordered in Europe is being hurried forward. The 30 batteries of Krupp guns expected to arrive about the end of the month. A project is now on foot to reorganise the army on a footing of 50,000 men.

—The *Cygnus* of Montevideo announces the return of Sr. Sagarini with a concession in his pocket for the construction of a port in Brazil, which he obtained from the Brazilian government during his visit to Rio de Janeiro. It would be interesting to know where that port is to be located.

—An American paper whose circulation is nearly 200,000 copies a day publishes the notice of the arrival of a vessel from Rosario, Brazil, after a long and stormy passage. The Rosario referred to is in Santa Fe, Argentine republic. Why do not American newspapers buy an atlas of South America? —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—A little intemperance would do the *Times* of Buenos Aires a world of good. It seems to believe that it is impartial, impartial, unbiased, and all that. This equipped it is playing the rôle of schoolmaster, particularly for Americans. If the editor of that paper will pause in his glibly uttered just long enough to study the question, perhaps he will come to the conclusion, at which his readers have arrived, that he is not so very impartial after all.

—The manner in which the navy is being treated by the President is as enigmatical as usual. It looks as though he wanted to try the amount of patience the commanders have, and to make them proud in that virtue. For two weeks now the *Comodoro* has been steaming at La Plata, waiting for the President's visit, without which it is not to start for the south. The expense which is being incurred is no trifling, and ought to impress the President. But he is apparently at ease in the Tigre, and will not put himself about for anyone. He is a great general, a fine administrator, and a keen discernment of character, therefore he can dispense with performing his duties. —*Times.*

—The minister of the interior has at last determined to oblige the chief of police, General Campos, to do his duty in regard to the publishing of bells all over the city. He informed the chief that he wanted him to proceed without delay to exterminate the ronletes and other instalments for gambling. Some of the commissioners, when called together and informed of the order, were a little uneasy in carrying it out, and asked time to prepare themselves. It looks very suspicious, as if the time were meant not to prepare themselves but to give the proprietors a chance to evacuate establishments and arrange for better and more secret places. We expect very little good from the steps in taken. —*Times, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.*

—The Senate has approved the customs duties bill for 1896 with the following alterations on that for 1895:—Hollands to pay 20 per cent. all valorem; unplaned sugar, pinch pine and oak, 15 per cent.; cocoa and coconut milk, 5 per cent.; Trinidad asphalt, 35 per cent.; coffee in berry, 3 cents per kilo; ground coffee, 6 cents per kilo; Manila, 1/2 cent. per kilo; Paraguayan yerba, 4 cents per kilo; Brazilian yerba, 3 cents per kilo; Chilean yerba, 3 cents per kilo; alcohol up to 70 degrees, 6 cents per litre; Havana cigars, \$1.50 per 100; small boxes cigars, \$2.25 per kilo; tobacco in small boxes, 65 cents per kilo; small leaf cut, 15 cents per kilo; tobacco paper, 40 cents per kilo; leaf cut, 15 cents per kilo; Havana tobacco, 70 cents per kilo; Paraguayan tobacco, 15 cents per kilo; other kinds tobacco, 25 cents per kilo. —*Review, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.*

—The cases of illness on the *Lemann* at Buenos Aires were declared to be yellow fever by Dr. Zavalta. This is the same physician that in March 1894 condemned the passengers of the *Uyde* to "ten days" on Martin Garcia because a steward had made himself sick eating something indigestible. A stoker, also, complained of headache, and while awake Dr. Zavalta called that yellow fever also. Both of these patients were ashore in Buenos Aires days before the passengers were released from quarantine. It is doubtful if Dr. Zavalta has any right to put a ship and her passengers in quarantine on the strength of what he thinks he knows.

—The present season has been marked by a most unusual frequency and severity of hailstorms, which have done much damage to the crops, and have given the hail insurance companies a most uncomfortable time. Of course the companies have the consolation of knowing that if it were not for the occurrence of such seasons very few people would be found to insure against hail, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they may look forward with some confidence to a good season next year, unless indeed their reserves have actually been swept away. Rarely, however, do we have a hailstorm so fatal as that of Christmas eve at Rufino, when it was accompanied by winds so high as to set in motion several loaded railway wagons, and where two men died through being caught by the storm while beyond reach of shelter. —*Review, Buenos Aires.*

—Col. Sarmiento, who it will be remembered was condemned to two years' imprisonment for having killed Dr. Lopez in a duel, has been liberated, the law permitting this commutation of his offence by the payment of a sum of \$2,800. —*Times, Buenos Aires.*—This is Argentine justice. It is of a type which makes one feel ashamed of his kind.

—If one is a believer in omens, the omens of the banquet to Sr. Guerrero, the departing Chilean ambassador, were the reverse of favorable. The whole proceedings appear to have been marked by the greatest possible absence of cordiality. The speeches made were of the order favored by diplomats who approve of Tallmadge's maxim, that speech is given to conceal one's thoughts. None dared to speak what was in his mind; and the interminable were therefore stifled in the extreme. If Dr. Alcora meant to show by this banquet how cordial was the feeling between the two countries, he could not have failed more completely. —*Review, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.*

—Last week it seemed as if the sugar bounty bill was doomed. This week the committee is the force with a much more astounding project. We doubt if anyone in an Argentine financial circle could have even conceived of such a scheme. Instead of taxing sugar to an extent which should admit of a bounty being placed on exports to the extent of 25,000 tons, which was the ministerial project, sympathetically initiated by the legislation of Tucuman, this newest of notions proposes to convert the Banco de la Nacion into the National Sugar Exporting Company, limited, the latter word applying not to the fact which it is authorized to make, but the amount which it is authorized to purchase and export. Special provisions are to be made for the profits remaining on the transaction: we are not aware that the loss has been carefully provided for. But if the business is to be such a profitable one, we must confess to some difficulty in understanding the limitation. If 25,000 tons, why not 50,000; if 50,000, why not 100,000? —*Review, Buenos Aires, January 11.*

—Mr. R. Rinaldi, in estimating the damage done to the crops of Santa Fe by the late severe storms and frosts, calculates that this year's yield of wheat and linseed is 30 and 50 per cent. respectively short of that of previous years, which looks as if there were all absence of exaggeration in the partial reports of losses previously published. In many colonies, he says, the linseed is not worth the expense of cutting, and he calculates the average yield per square at 120 to 180 quintals; wheat and 140 quintals linseed. In Sta. Rafaela wheat and 120 linseed, whilst at Enriella, Ceres and Selva it must be 250 wheat and 150 linseed. In the old established colonies, Esperanza, San Carlos, Las Puntas, Frank Gessler, Santa Maria, San Agustin, El Pilar, Progresso and Providencia, the farmers will not get back the cost of sowing. Those situated along the coast line to Rafaela will barely pay out 100 quintals of wheat and linseed to the once-sown of 200 square. Those south of Rosario, in Constitucion, and the Lopez departaments, have done much better and promise 300 quintals and perhaps more. Those on the Central Argentine and Las Verbas branch are in precisely similar condition, but in the Capital, San Juan and Reconquista departments, there is a total failure. —*Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.*

—I cannot help thinking that the city fathers have chosen a most inopportune moment to put their new-fangled tramway regulations into force. During the present season, walking alone on crowded streets is anything but pleasant, and yet this is precisely the lot of nearly all of us who, being unable to go to the Plaza Victoria, see tramcar after tramcar pass with every available seat occupied, whilst the guard shouts an imperious "Complaza, Señores," to the unfortunate individual who scrambles on to the platform, in the vain hope of being allowed to remain there until some passenger descends. No doubt the action of the municipality in thus limiting the number of occupants in each car is justified in human grounds, and the companies should certainly cut out more vehicles, especially during the busy hours of the day. As, however, the tram companies are already so overburdened with taxes that dividends are an almost unknown quantity, it seems hardly fair to exact this additional tax from them, and matters are consequently at a dead-lock. Without wishing to take sides with the public or the companies in this question, I cannot but express a hope that some solution will shortly be arrived at, for at the present time it seems to me that human beings are being prejudiced in the interest of horses. —*Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.*

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 21st ult. gives the following details of the preliminary plans for the new port works:—The port thus designed, according to the particulars that have been transmitted, will have capacity for three times the present maritime movement of the bay. The fundamental principle observed has been to follow the natural movement of the bay, and not to obstruct the normal movement of the tides and currents. The works will mainly consist of two dikes, the waters partly closing the mouth of the bay, but leaving between them the entrance to the ante-port, and a third dike parallel to the moles to the north and east of the city. In the space between this third dike and the said moles will be built the perpendicular walls for the formation of docks, these being capable of extending to the growth of commerce. The entrance channel will be about two kilometres (say 1 1/4 miles) long, with a minimum depth of 7 metres (23 1/2 feet) or 9 metres (30 feet) in high tide. The arrangement of the works will be such as to admit of future extension. The sanitary works will allow of all the drainage of the city being emptied in deep waters to the corner opposite the Central railway station, and on the continuation of these, on lands reclaimed from the water, will be arranged the installation of the embankment of live stock. The estimates for the works are not yet completed, but it is expected that they will be within two and half million sterling. The engineers will now proceed to work out the details of the plan.

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THERE HAVE BEEN 137 deaths from yellow-fever in this city, according to the daily burial reports, during the seven days since our last issue, which give an average of $19\frac{1}{2}$ a day. The total for the 10 days since the 1st inst. is 312, or an average of $16\frac{1}{2}$ a day. The highest number of deaths reported for one day was 37 on the 15th. These figures do not include *accesso pernicioso*, which is sometimes a fulminating type of yellow-fever, nor the complications and variations often reported under other names. It will be seen from this that the situation is serious. The mortality this month will probably reach 600, which is an exceptional state of things for January. Unless the weather favors us—and it has been much cooler during the past week—we may expect a very bad time of it in March, usually the worst month of the season. Larangeira continues to make a bad record, which is due in great part, apparently, to the unsanitary condition of the factory workers' dwellings. The sanitary authorities can not afford to ignore this, nor longer neglect the careful examination of the stream coming down through the valley, into which much garbage and filth is thrown. Something must be done, also, to make the sanitary inspectors more efficient. We hear of physicians living in a central district, who are inspectors for suburban districts and rarely visit them. We hear of inspectors whose age precludes all active work. And we hear of others who hold the office through political influence, notwithstanding that they are totally incompetent professionally and have no interest whatever in the work. All this is criminally wrong. The very best talent of the medical and engineering professions should be employed, and no man should be retained one moment who does not inspire confidence. It is a grave mistake, also, to appoint inspectors who reside at a distance from their work. They should know every part of their districts, should go over the ground constantly and should be where urgent reclamations can reach them without loss of time. If yellow-fever is ever to be driven out of this city, it will be only through intelligent and constant attention to sanitary improvement. The medical dilettantes and the political parasites will do nothing; the best physicians and engineers must take the work in hand and carry it through.

The returns of the state railways for 1894 are surely a little discouraging. According to the figures given the national government owns and manages nine separate lines, having an aggregate extension of 2,795 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres. The total capital involved is not given, but it amounts to a very large sum, probably something over 200,000,000\$, considerably more than half of which belongs to the Central railway. In 1894 the aggregate traffic receipts on these nine railway lines were 29,507,205\$-630, and the aggregate working expenses 33,276,081\$044, showing a deficit of 3,768,875\$414. It is admitted that certain needed repairs were not made during the year, and also that much needed new material was not purchased, consequently the expenditures were less than they should have been in order to keep the properties in good working condition. Since then heavy appropriations have been made for the purchase of new material and for urgent repairs and improvements. On the

Central alone in 1894 the receipts were only 25,911,260\$179, while the working expenses were 27,056,805\$034, showing a deficit of 1,145,545\$755. Not one of these nine lines shows a surplus. For many years no Brazilian would listen one moment to the suggestion of selling or leasing the Central railway, for they considered it their most precious possession, a source of revenue for the state. Unfortunately none of these hopes have been realized. The great railway, nearly twelve hundred kilometres long, is now not only a source of expense and trouble to the state, but it is a property which no serious and responsible company will care to acquire. As for the causes of this situation, they are not far to seek. Ignorant and wasteful management, insubordinate employees, corrupt officials, incapacity, and the score of evils and abuses common to all the government departments, have conspired to this end. Under the circumstances it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that public administration in Brazil has become so thoroughly demoralized that it is hopeless to expect good results from any great enterprise entrusted to official management. The object of legislation in the immediate future, then, should be to discourage the official control of any enterprise of this character. The people should be left to manage their own concerns in their own way, for it is certain they can not do worse than the government has done.

THE final decision of the minister of finance in regard to the new stamp taxes and import duties is the best perhaps that could be made, under the circumstances. Bad as the budget is, the responsibility for it rests with Congress and the executive has no power to change it. The only thing that could be done is to defer execution of doubtful or impossible provisions until Congress can have opportunity to revise the law, and this is just what the minister has done. The discriminating tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the dividends of foreign banks and companies which was not clearly applied, must therefore await further interpretation from Congress, and the impossible requirement of attaching stamps to the bottles of imported beverages which come in all sizes and descriptions and which are to pay by weight, is deferred for further consideration. It is a pity that some way could not have been found to defer many others, for the increased taxation promises to be a grievous burden to the country. Prices have already gone up, even on the competing national product. These in turn are affecting prices outside of the articles included in the tariff, and we are also threatened with another increase in rents. Of course a new general adjustment must follow, for wages, professional services and prices in general must keep pace with the increased costs of living. We remain, then, just where we were, with the exception that we deal in larger numerical values. One important exception is to be considered, however, and that is the greater hardships which will result for those who have no regular employment and those who live upon small fixed incomes. Under the new conditions, life will be much more difficult for these classes, for they will receive no more than before, while they will have to pay higher prices for everything. It will be well for Brazilians to bear in mind that these burdens are the tributes they must pay for the luxury of protecting their national industries. It is a grand thing to make your own cloth, hats, boots, household furniture and utensils, beverages, medicinal preparations, candles, machinery, tools, and all that—and you must be willing to pay for the satisfaction it affords you. And it is also a grand thing to have a few patriotic public-spirited men who will push these industries to a successful issue, and you must pay them also. No matter if they do grow rich while you grow poorer, you are supporting the credit and independence of your country, and you are also upholding a great principle. The protectionist expects you to make the sacrifice, and you should do it cheerfully and uncomplainingly. Logically, it is selfish, unfair, burdensome, demoralizing and vicious; it creates monopolies and favored classes; it discriminates against unprotected industries, such as agriculture, and it creates a false distribution of labor; it raises prices and creates artificial values for everything about you; and it demoralizes government by adding state socialism to its prerogatives and thus leads it into the interminable labyrinth of class

and personal legislation; but it is patriotic, and it is generous, and it is full of bursting of those grand possibilities of national development on which the protectionist orator dwells so fondly. And so, you will go on heaping burdens upon your own shoulders, and pouring wealth into the pockets of the protected manufacturers, and you will dream fondly of the national wealth and strength which will never come.

Among the arguments recently presented to Congress for a revision of the tariff in the interests of protection, was the usual plea of the duty and advantage of developing national industries. It is a pity that no country has yet undertaken to define just what constitutes a national industry, and also just what measure of protection is essential, for thus far we have only the opinions of the beneficiaries to guide us. When a child asks for favors the parent usually considers the request and grants the favor independently of the reasons given by the child, but when an infant industry says "give," the parental government is expected to yield without further question. The infant knows how much he wants, of course. As for the right of the industry to claim protection, it seems reasonable that assistance should be granted only to those industries which are really national—that is, to those which consume national products, employ national labor, and contribute to some real national want. To illustrate: let us suppose that there is no iron ore in the country; in that case could an iron foundry, importing its ore and fuel, be considered a national industry? In our opinion, it could not. It could not compete with foreign foundries, more favorably situated, and a protective duty would compel consumers to pay higher prices for their iron merely to support an exotic industry. Such a requirement would be most unjust, and would contribute absolutely nothing to the well-being of the country. It develops no mining industry, nor provides occupation and wages for contributing industries. It simply provides a profitable market for the products of an exotic industry which has no roots in the country and which impoverishes the people rather than enriches them. Let us suppose that there are no furniture woods in the country; should furniture factories be considered national industries? Certainly not. They would have to import their raw material, their machinery and, at the outset, their skilled labor. Protecting them would mean an increased cost on articles of general and daily use, without any corresponding advantage to the country. Let us suppose, also, that Brazil having no coal and being deficient in available water power, produces no cotton. Let us suppose that it can not be grown here cheaply. Could these cotton factories scattered up and down the coast be considered national industries, and would the government be warranted in placing heavy duties on imported cotton fabrics in order to protect them? Assuredly not. There would be nothing national about them, and it would be inexcusably unjust to burden the people with higher prices simply to insure profits to their proprietors. Cotton, however, does grow in the country, and, though fuel is wanting and available water power deficient, the manufacture of this product into cloth is entitled to some measure of protection as long as that policy is recognized. Protection, then, should be for those manufactures which use national raw materials, and it should not exceed the benefits it confers upon the country, or, in other words, it should not be so great as to raise the cost of the protected article beyond all proportion to the benefits conferred upon the people. Suppose, for instance, that these cotton factories confer an aggregate benefit upon the country of 20,000,000\$ a year, in wages and in the consumption of cotton and other supplies of domestic origin. If now the protected cotton fabrics consumed by the people should cost 40,000,000\$ a year, while the same would cost them only 20,000,000\$ if imported, it might be reasoned that the country at large is not a loser by the operation. If, now, these same goods were to cost the people 50,000,000\$, there could be no disputing the fact that the country had lost 10,000,000\$ by the transaction. This hypothesis, of course, refers only to the community as a whole, and not to the individual who derives no benefit whatever

from the factory and yet pays double what he ought for his cotton fabrics. It will be seen then that an industry should not only be truly national in order to claim protection, but it should be practicable so that the protection it requires should neither burden the people nor represent a pure loss. Then there is the question of labor, which will be discussed at another time.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

We take the following clipping from one of our American exchanges:

Our consul-general at Bogota thinks that American merchants are not alive to their opportunities in South American markets. "For instance," he says, "if a merchant of Bogota sends an order to an American manufacturer for goods cut to a certain length and width, the American manufacturer writes back that he does not cut goods in those dimensions and will not fill the order unless the goods can be taken as they are." Of course the manufacturers who have all the domestic trade they can take care of will not bother about small foreign orders. But if they wish foreign orders the matter depends mainly upon them; neither the government nor the consuls can do much to enlarge foreign markets for American goods unless the manufacturers are ready and even anxious to suit their goods to foreign customs and tastes.

These comments and complaints are becoming a very old story. We were introduced to them when we first came to Brazil some eighteen years ago, and they were of a respectable age even then. And yet American manufacturers are continually advocating the promotion of foreign trade. They are in favor of subsidies to steamship lines, permanent and floating exhibitions of American goods, consular investigations and reports, and reciprocity treaties. They want an outlet for their surplus products, and they want someone else to arrange it for them.

And yet, when it comes to the details of filling an order, they are unwilling to attend to the wishes and instructions of their new customers, and they consult their own convenience and ideas in regard to time of shipment, payments, etc. They ignore the fact that a foreign market may be widely different in its requirements and tastes from the home market, and that its methods of business may be radically different also. For some parts of South America where the goods have to be transported on pack saddles through difficult mountainous country, it is essential that the bales should be made up of two half bales of a certain weight. But we have heard of instances where the American manufacturer refused to pack in any such way, as he was accustomed to use cases of a certain size. In his opinion, what is good enough for the American market, must be quite good enough also for any foreign market.

Of course it is impossible to trade with such parties. The customer is not only entitled to his tastes and preferences, but it must be conceded that he knows best how the goods should be finished, wrapped, and packed in order to meet the special conditions of his market. If Americans are unwilling to accept these requirements, then they may as well give up all ideas of developing a foreign trade.

There is something to be said for the manufacturer of textile fabrics, however, which should be thoughtfully considered. He may be running his factory on a narrow margin of profit, and it may be inconvenient and expensive for him to attend to all these varying requirements of diverse foreign markets. His profits depend upon the uninterrupted running of his machinery, and it would cause a loss to him were he to undertake to fill a number of small orders, or devote his attention to the details of cutting and wrapping goods for diverse markets. In England the manufacturer rarely does this. The goods are turned over to the packer for preparation for market, and the exporter's instructions are here attended to. If a foreign trade is seriously meditated in the United States, then these details of preparing goods for shipment should be observed and special houses should be created for that special work. There are already organized several large firms of exporters and commission merchants; why can they not devote their attention to packing. It will be their business to know the peculiarities of each foreign market, its customs requirements, the tastes of its people, the difficulties of interior transportation, the trade customs, and the standing of local merchants. With such data at hand these firms ought to meet all the requirements of each market, and thus be able to solve these difficulties.

Unfortunately the American merchant and manufacturer of to-day have been educated under a system largely parental in character, which has weakened their independence and enterprise. There was a time when American traders and trading vessels were pioneers in commerce, found in every part of the world. We still hear of them in China and the East Indies, throughout Australasia, and around the whole coast of South America. Protection, however, has weakened their enterprise and unwise navigation laws have driven their vessels from the sea. When they now seek trade, they want monopolies, exclusive concessions, or special advantages, and when they think of steamship lines it is only through the medium of subsidies. To enter the lists as did the Russells, Swifts, Hales, and other men of former times, on their own strength and merit, is no longer dreamed of. And it is idle, perhaps, to expect anything different as long as the parental system in industry and trade prevails at home.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—It is stated that fashionable ladies at Petropolis have again taken to diving.

—An epidemic of small-pox is increasing in intensity at Pernambuco.

—The Barão de Traipu resumed the governorship of Alagoas on the 16th.

—Small-pox is raging at Itapora and other municipalities in the state of Sergipe.

—A new sessile resort, called "Miramar," was opened at the Boqueirão, Santos, on the 12th inst.

—In Niterói there has recently been a large increase in the number of petty larcenies.

—It is stated that the Paraná legislature has made a grant of 300 square leagues of land to Antonio Leopoldo dos Santos.

—At S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, there were registered last year by ecclesiastical authorities 1,936 christenings, and 311 marriages.

—According to the *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora the prolonged drought caused much injury to the plantations in that district.

—Col. Valladão has evoked an extraordinary session of his assembly for February 24, which is said to be contrary to the law.

—Col. Valladão has appointed two judges to fill the vacancies caused by the dismissal of their occupants "for impossibility of moral."

—In Uberaba, Minas Geraes, there were registered last year 328 deaths, 352 births and 113 marriages.

—A Bahia telegram of the 14th inst. states that at Timbó a lunatic had murdered his wife and child.

—The municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has deposited 100,000 in the state treasury toward sanitary improvements.

—In Bahia on the 14th inst. two daughters of Col. João Pereira Cerqueira were drowned in the Rio Paraguaçu.

—In the city of Fortaleza, Ceará, there were registered last year 181 marriages, 388 births and 1,541 deaths. The population in Ceará will eventually disappear at that rate.

—Senator Coelho Campos' branch of the *partido republicano federal*, in opposition to Col. Valladão's branch of the same party, was organized in Sergipe on the 15th inst.

—On the 15th inst. the municipal chamber of Ouro Preto passed a motion congratulating Visconde de Ouro Preto and other monarchists on the manifesto which they recently issued.

—Col. Valladão, without going through the formality of obtaining authorization from his legislature, has organized a force of 60 mounted policemen.

—Late advices from Amazonas state that the official ticket was victorious throughout the state in the recent elections. This might have been expected; the official ticket rarely loses.

—Treasury clerk Joaquim de Freitas Vasconcellos, who was secretary to Councillor Lafayette at the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1889, died in Niterói on the 18th inst.

—In the vicinity of the station of Piranha in the state of Minas Geraes a man accused of horse-stealing was lynched some days ago by a mob composed of from 60 to 80 persons.

—The practice of sending threatening anonymous letters with demands for money, is said to be extending from S. Carlos do Pinhal to other parts of the state of S. Paulo.

—A fire in Bahia on the 15th destroyed the large building occupied by Mme. Elisa Mendes as a school. The ground floor was occupied by a commercial establishment.

—On the night of the 15th inst. the house of Dr. Victorino da Costa in Niterói was visited by burglars for the fifth time. It is stated that the burglars always seek nights on which the doctor is not at home.

—Gen. Campos Salles, sole candidate for the governorship of S. Paulo, has issued a circular defining the policy which he intends to adopt when he takes charge of the state government. Why does he take the trouble?

—A telegram of the 17th inst. from Sergipe states that Col. Valladão is coming to Rio de Janeiro.

—At Ouro Preto on the 17th inst. an indignation meeting, called by students, was held for the purpose of protesting against the motion voted by the municipal chamber in favor of the manifesto of the Rio monarchists.

—On Lloyd Brasileiro steamers there emigrated from Ceará last year 2,689 persons to the north, and 9,092 to the north, against 1,489 to the south and 4,443 to the north in 1894, and 1,795 to the south and 7,389 to north in 1893.

—A Campinas tailor named José Calisto was drinking with a colored girl in a common saloon on the evening of the 13th, when a dispute led the girl to use her knife on him. And she did it so thoroughly that José died on arrival at the hospital a short time afterwards.

—The editor of the *Gazeta de Friburgo*, published at Nova Friburgo, complains that he was expelled from the theatre by the police delegate at that place. The delegate denies the charge and asserts that he only expelled the editor of the *Gazeta* from the police-box in the theatre.

—Ensign Porto, of the 33rd battalion of infantry, who helped to make Col. Valladão governor of Sergipe, has published an article stating that he is disappointed in the colonel, who, he says, is surrounding himself with speculators and with treacherous friends.

—From October to December, inclusive, there were 642 deaths in the city of Pará. Of the persons who died 374 were males and 268 were females. Of the males 261 were Brazilians and 113 foreigners and of the females 262 were Brazilians and 6 foreigners.

—It is noteworthy that in all the assassinations reported from Rio Grande the victims are federalists, while the assassins are Castilhistas. The President should make a note of this, as it indicates what men he can really rely upon in that state.

—An association has been formed in Rio Grande to promote immigration. For the present Rio Grande can hardly be recommended for that purpose, unless immigrants can be found with iron throats. The threat of cutting off the provisions of the Castilhistas would be a permanent nightmare to any man with a tender throat.

—A letter from Paraná states that the relatives of the victims of the military murder at kilometre 66 have asked the chief of police of the state for permission to remove the remains of those victims to the Cayritia cemetery and that the chief has answered that he will consent to the removal only on the condition of its being made at night.

—On the 14th inst. Dr. Eduardo Prado wrote a letter to Dr. Bernardino de Campos, president of the state of S. Paulo, communicating that he had received information that his paper, the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, was threatened with an attack by the parliament of the state government. A guard was posted at the office which, with the rain, defeated the scheme.

—The *Diário* of Maranhão complains of the abuse committed by an individual there who married a girl with the religious ceremony only, and then abandoned her after four months with the excuse that the ceremony was not legal and he is not obliged to abide by it. Such a man should be sent up for twenty years at least. A few sentences of that character would put a stop to these betrayals.

—The collector of Lins, S. Paulo, has also disappeared, and with him about 6,000. He had the frankness, however, to write to the financial secretary of the state and tell him that his bondsman will be able to make good the loss. It must be encouraging to the bondsman to have his guarantee treated so lightly. The fugitive Santos collector, Tavares, is said to be concealed in S. Paulo.

—In Pernambuco frequent complaints are made of the arbitrary and violent conduct of the police throughout the interior of the state. Why is it that the police can not conduct themselves with moderation toward the people? Why is it that a uniform and a little authority so completely changes a man's nature and warps all his ideas of justice? And why is it that the police are not made responsible for abuses of authority?

—The *Reporter* of São Paulo says that the epidemic of yellow fever in Aracaju is almost extinct, there being only two cases in the isolated hospital on the 17th inst. Cases have appeared at Lins, but it is believed that no danger is anticipated because the authorities have taken no steps to place the town under sanitary restrictions. It should be remembered, however, that the sanitary authorities rarely ever act until it is too late for preventive measures. The people must attend to that for themselves.

—The Pernambuco authorities have adopted an effective but dangerous method of repressing robbery. Seven individuals had been arrested for robbery, and were branded "L" on the face with a red hot iron. The "L" of course stands for *ladroão*. Suppose now the accusation is false? What reparation can the authorities make? A man so branded is ruined for life, and the authorities are responsible for it. Suppose also that some despotic politicians wish to ruin their opponents; what easier than to brand them as thieves?

—The *Estado* of São Paulo reports a swindle of some importance in that city, regarding which the police are making investigations. A commercial agent named Henrique Joppert is said to have induced a lady named D. Amelia Brazilia Peixoto to place stocks and shares (*títulos*) in his hands to the amount of 100,000, which he undertook to have converted into money. Having realized the operation, Joppert appropriated the money to his own use and left the city. It is not known where he is now stopping. It is singular that the victim should have entrusted such a business to a man who must have been almost unknown to her.

—In Sergipe the judges who have not recognized Dictator Valladão have received no pay for over a year. It is a hopeful circumstance that surely where one man's prejudices are the supreme law of the state.

—A planter of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is complaining of the immigration service. Five months ago he asked the state immigration authorities to send to Italy for certain 15 families of Italians, friends and relatives of colonists on two neighboring plantations, but up to the present he has heard nothing from his *commodore*. It would seem to the discontented mind much more simple had the planter sent direct to Italy for those immigrants on his own account. He would then have known exactly when to expect them. But that is not the way such things are done. The state does the business for the planter, the taxpayer pays for it, and the planter reaps the benefit.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo relates the following curious and significant incident. A grocer named Santos Cunha dismissed a clerk named Dias for inattention to his duties. Dias went to a lawyer and had the grocer prosecuted, alleging that he had rights in the grocery through being clerk-keeper and assortment clerk. He claimed that he was an interested party in the business and asked to be reinstated in charge. Although Dias had no documents to prove this assertion, Santos had no documents to prove the contrary, except his licenses and rent receipts which were in his individual name. The judge, however, accepted Dias' story, and ordered that the grocery should be delivered over to him. Santos protested for counsel, was thereupon ordered under arrest, for dismissing a worthless clerk, therefore, he was deprived of his business and put into prison.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

It is reported that there is a serious disagreement in the cabinet in regard to Rio Grande do Sul. Gen. Bernardino Vasques, minister of war, who seems to aspire to the place of leader of the military faction, is said to insist on the abandonment of the policy adopted in Rio Grande by Gen. Francisco Gabião. Ministers Carlos de Carvalho, Antonio de Aguiar, and Gonçalves Pereira are supposed to concur in his views.

On the other hand President Prudente de Moraes, supported by Ministers Rodrigues Alves and Eulário Balboa, although not actually hostile to Julio de Castilhos, is believed to be desirous of maintaining the policy which put an end to the war in Rio Grande and removed, at least temporarily, the principal causes of the political and financial difficulties of that country.

The recent debates at the cabinet meetings are said to have related to the employment of a special appropriation of 14,000,000 for military expenses in Rio Grande and to the instructions to be given to Gen. Cantuária, who left here on Saturday for the purpose of taking command of the 6th military district. It is not known how these questions were settled, but it is thought that there was effected a compromise which on the whole is favorable to Julio de Castilhos. The latter, who has believed to have exhausted his pecuniary resources, is now said to be well supplied with money, which he is using to strengthen the military force at his disposal.

Some days ago he sent a telegram to the celebrated João Francisco, whose men had just been mustered out of the service of the general government, asking him to organize these men into a provisional corps to be attached to the military brigade of the state and instructing him to send with him delay for the arms and equipments that were ready for him at Canoque. To the supply of arms which he has already accumulated Castilhos is now said to add, according to a telegram of the 14th, a Krupp cannon which has been presented to him by the widow of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

In the meanwhile the work of terrorizing the federalists unintermittently continues. From a letter written on the 31st ult. by Raphael Caldeira to a friend, we learn that matters are constantly growing worse. Juan Tigre, who had gone to S. Gabriel, has been obliged to return to Uruguay. Touquato Severo and Neco Martins are also in Rio Grande. The two Gabiões, Caldeira thinks, will not return to Rio Grande as long as Castilhos is at the head of the government. The telegram in the Rio papers, he says, give only a faint idea of the horrible crimes that have been committed. The emigration from Rio Grande into Uruguay is very large. Caldeira accuses Prudente de Moraes of breaking his word to the federalists, but expresses a faint hope that Gen. Gabião's representations may induce the government to take steps to insure the observance of the treaty of Aug. 23.

The following outrages have been recently reported:

At Ponche Verde two ex-revolutionists have been murdered. At Santa Victoria do Palmar, Victor Soares, an ex-revolutionist, has been arrested and brutally beaten, and would have been murdered had it not been for the intervention of Ruijo Mattos of the 12th battalion of infantry. At Upanatari, Estevão Carvalho and Francisco Maia have been murdered and their corpses left without burial. At S. Borja a Frenchman named Jean Gay was murdered in his own house. At D. Pelólio Aureliano and Raymundo Machado, who served in the revolutionary army, have been murdered. On the estate of Dr. Belinho a boy of Castilhistas, commanded by André de Lencastre, murdered a man of the name of Manoel João, his son José and a negro who had been with the revolutionists. At Livramento a Portuguese named Moura, who had served with the revolutionists, was arrested some time ago and has not since been seen. It is supposed that he has been murdered.

The arrival of Gen. Hippolyto at Uruguaiana was made the occasion for insulting and assaulting the political opponents of Castilhos.

At Rincão de S. Pedro, Capt. Timotheo da Silva Marques and Ensign Arthur Reis have been threatened by the municipal authorities.

In spite of the steps taken by Julio de Castilhos to intimidate his political adversaries, opposition papers are springing up all over the state, which, unless they are suppressed, will soon make it very

warm for the dictator. It is announced that in February Dr. Adriano Ribeiro will recommence the publication of the *Reforma* at Porto Alegre.

In a decree recently issued by Castilhos some important changes have been made in the system of trial by jury. The number of jurors has been reduced to five, the jury deliberates in public and the accused are no longer permitted to take exception to any juror.

On the 15th Col. Thomaz Flores succeeded Gen. Savaris in the command of the 6th military district, which he will hold until the arrival of Gen. Cantuária. The latter, it is said, will establish his headquarters at Porto Alegre.

Julio de Castilhos has addressed a telegram to Col. Flores expressing his earnest desire for the definite pacification of Rio Grande.

In view of the report of the chief of military Col. Santos Filho will be tried by court-martial.

The detachment of military stationed at Santa Maria has been ordered to S. Gabriel.

The Castilhistas are circulating the report that Vice-President Manoel Victoriano, in an interview with Senator Vinheiro Machado, has declared himself favorable to the policy of Julio de Castilhos.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The new trains that went to work on the Central railway last Wednesday were unable to observe their time tables.

—During the year 1895 the receipts of the Leopoldina railway at the station of Piedade de Leopoldina were 176,861,420.

—It is said that Marshal Jardim will make no changes in the personnel of the Central road until the new regulations are approved.

—On Wednesday there arrived from the United States 173 packages containing part of the electric plant of the Santa Theresa railway.

—On the morning of the 17th a suburban train was being switched upon the Santa Cruz branch of the Central at kilometre 51 it ran off the track and several cars were overturned. Fortunately there were no lives sacrificed.

—On the 17th inst. a locomotive disappeared from the station of Sítio on the Oeste de Minas railway and on the following day was discovered near the station of Barroso with the boiler very much damaged.

—The Sapucaia company received three more Italian locomotives on the 17th by the Lameri & Holt steamer *Paraguay*. One of them is of the "condensator" type and is designed for freight service, and the other two are for passenger service.

—The Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana line received about 1,452,000 last year, against 887,000 in the preceding year, showing a very hopeful increase in revenue. It does not appear, however, that this sum is sufficient to overcome the deficit in that line.

—There was a collision and derailment at the station of Jerônimo Mesquita, on the Central line, on the evening of the 19th. No lives were lost, but some damage was done to the rolling stock. The accident was caused by the negligence of a switchman.

—Although the receipts of the Central railway are now published daily, it has been left to the reader to make his own summaries by the month. Would it not be better for the station-agent, or treasurer, to publish monthly summaries?

—On the 16th inst. an unknown man threw himself upon the track in front of a train of 30 cars at Tietê, on the Itaboraí line. The act was so sudden that the driver had no time to stop the train before the whole of it had passed over the victim, whose body was horribly mutilated.

—Every jack-in-office in this country considers himself entitled to a free pass on every railway in the country, and the national railway board has also been seized with the desire to allow its members and staff to travel free of charge and for nothing over the various railways, and it also was struck with the brilliant idea of *free of charge*. This little plan of theirs has been nipped in the bud by the managers of the various lines, who have decided to grant passes to the gentlemen forming the national railway board and to the traveling inspectors. Said passes to be signed by all the railway managers, and also to have a clause to the effect that if these passes are found in the possession of any other person than those to whom it has been issued, it will be withdrawn at once. This clause is most essential, as it was only a few days ago that we saw a person produce a pass to which he had absolutely no right whatever. —*Alcides*, Buenos Aires.

—According to the report of the minister of industry the traffic receipts and operating expenses of the government railways in 1894 were as follows: Central, traffic receipts 25,911,260\$179, operating expenses 27,056,805\$934; Porto Alegre, traffic receipts 1,641,607\$599, operating expenses 1,684,173\$338; Bahia, traffic receipts 647,265\$333, operating expenses 674,524\$800; extension of the Bahia railway, traffic receipts 560,172\$099, operating expenses 583,327\$808; Central de Pernambuco, traffic receipts 490,018\$80, operating expenses 558,022\$027; Rio do Ouro, traffic receipts 144,422\$179, operating expenses 384,508\$002; Sul, traffic receipts 173,958\$915, operating expenses 26,555\$235; Paulo Afonso, traffic receipts 72,598\$00, operating expenses 147,024\$313. The length of these roads at the end of 1894 was as follows: Central, 1,155 k. 633 m.; Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana, 285 k. 410 m.; Sul de Pernambuco, 146 k. 420 m.; railway, 352 k. 506 m.; Central de Pernambuco, 89 k. 210 m.; Rio do Ouro, 96 k. 232 m.; Sul, 126 k. 280 m.; Paulo Afonso, 116 k. The traffic receipts do not include the sums with which the government is debited for freight and passengers carried on its account.

In a recent issue of our paper we told of a grossbook which had been changed on the Central railway to a canny. We may have to record a similar case on the Cantagalla line at the Leopoldina railway. Two cases of samples shipped from the station of Chudena were found, when they reached Cantagalla, to have been transferred on the road to a bag of soiled linen and a willow-darwin trunk.

COFFEE NOTES

The export of coffee from Victoria, Espírito Santo, in December amounted to 34,830 bags, officially valued at 2,659,103\$50.

The *Phaen*, of Jaz de Páris, states that in the country along the Paraíba river 75% of the coffee crop has been lost on account of heat and drought.

The planters about Belem do Descalvado, São Paulo, are complaining of the injuries caused by the prolonged drought. Although abundant rains have fallen the last ten days, they still refuse to be comforted.

It is worthy of note that Senator Aldrich, one of the oldest and most influential members of the United States Senate, favors the imposition of import duties on such articles as tea and coffee. It is opposed to any changes in the present tariff during this session but would assist the treasury by imposing purely revenue duties on such articles as are now admitted into the United States free of duty. In this list rubber will probably be included.

A recent letter from Uruguay to the *Journal de Commercio* speaks most favorably of the development of coffee-planting in that vicinity. One planter has recently started a coffee plantation of 100,000 trees in Canguçu, where he has already expended 200,000\$ on clearing the ground, planting and building houses for his colonists, and will continue to spend 100,000\$ a year on the care of trees. In the municipality of Sacramento over 3,000,000 trees have been planted on *terra roxa* land of the best quality.

The *Estado*, of São Paulo, publishes a letter from Leipzig, in the southern part of the state of São Paulo, from which we take the following extract: "I have the pleasure of advising you that the coffee crop in this colony will be extraordinary, even if a half of the flowers develop; never have I seen so great a flowering, the branches of the coffee trees are bent down with the weight of the flowers. It is dazzling to see it, a genuine sheet of snowy whiteness, spread over the fertile lands of Paraíba-nossa."

The governors of São Paulo and Espírito Santo have caught another bee for their honey. They are writing the governors of Minas, Rio and Bahia to a reunion for the purpose of discussing a new coffee propaganda, because of the increased production of that staple. The principal point to which the propaganda will be directed is Russia. When the governors meet, someone should tell them that national habits change slowly, and that it will be a long time before the coffee pot supplants the samovar. It would be more to the point were they to discuss means to reduce the cost of production, transportation and exportation. For a country to seek new markets for a product in which heavy export duties are levied, is absurd.

LOCAL NOTES

The naval club was rubbed on the 15th inst. of 2,900\$.

The Chilean minister left for the south on the 15th per R. M. S. *Tianco*.

The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* left port on a practice cruise on the 16th inst.

The journal *O Nacional* has suspended publication. Perhaps it wants a subsidy.

Orders have been issued to make the cruiser *Patruha* ready on agency for some official commission.

Vice President Manoel Vianna left for Bahia on the *Duque* on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by his family.

On Thursday in the municipal council of this city Interventor Heleida de Sá introduced a bill against begging in the streets.

An Italian telegram published in Buenos Aires says that an order for three fast cruisers has been placed by Brazil. Is this true?

On the 13th inst. in a fight between boatmen and skippers of the steamer *Algoa*, on Praça da Harmonia, two of the latter were wounded.

The rains of the past week have served to greatly reduce the temperature, but aside from this they have not improved the sanitary condition of the city to any great extent.

The *Journal* of the 18th says that the directory of public works of the municipality will probably soon recommence watering the streets in the business part of the city. Now that the epidemic is fully gone, something is to be done!

Dr. Otton Braga, who represents the Baronessa de Vianna, widow of one of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina, complains that the telegrams which he sends to Rio Grande and those which are addressed to him from that state, fail to reach their destination.

As the patriotic representatives of their own selfish interests are all abandoning the city as fast as they can, having done nothing for its well-being, the President will soon be left alone, and perhaps free to do something practically beneficial for the capital of the country.

The Spanish consul is now receiving regular daily reports of victories over the Cuban revolutionists. His news comes from the Spanish legation in Washington. In spite of all this, however, the Cubans seem to be closing in on the Spaniards and are thriving on their so-called defeats.

Manuel Rodrigues Vieira, a merchant of Montevideo, is trying to collect from the government an account of 137,080\$000, which is principally for powder which he alleges to have furnished. The government has instructed the solicitor-general of the republic to report on the subject.

From the middle of November to the 15th inst. there were 453 deaths from yellow fever in this city, distributed as follows: In November, 37; 1st to 10th of December, 44; 21st to 31st of December, 120; 1st to 15th of January, 245. Of these deaths 30 were on the 15th inst.

It is worthy of note that the pay of a member of the United States Congress is docked for all absences except in case of sickness. If he wishes to go fishing, on a picnic, or spend a few days in New York, his pay stops for the time he is absent. Argentine and Brazilian legislators will do well to make a note of this.

It seems that the governor of Espírito Santo, Dr. Miniz Freire, who has been at Nova Friburgo and in São Paulo for some time under treatment, is suffering from that mysterious disease called *beriberi*. As the cure is not yet complete, he expects to return from Espírito Santo, where he is now going, some time in February.

By an *aviso* of the 17th the minister of marine gives the following names and signal numbers to the war vessels most advanced in construction in Europe; the ironclad will be called *Virapunga*, and have the number 6; the cruiser will be called *Barroco* and be numbered 20; and the torpedo-boat will be called *Caramuru* and be numbered 73.

We see by an exchange that the last sanitary report states that 33 per cent of the births in this city are illegitimate. We have not seen the report, but if it is true the people of this capital should at once take some steps to remedy the evil. There is much immorality in the city that can be suppressed, and the recourse of a sumptuary law in education, in the press, in the theatre and in all association, is always open to the people.

The minister of war has instructed the adjutant-general to issue orders to the inspector-general of the medical service to have the rooms occupied by soldiers in the barracks of this city carefully inspected every day by the visiting surgeon. Such inspection must be entered in a book and reported to the department of war. This is a praiseworthy regulation, for the sanitary state of some of the barracks is said to be intolerable.

One of the most scandalous evasions of justice that has come under our notice in a long time is that of the release on the 18th of eight counterfeiter, including Paulie Marioni, who were liberated by the Supreme Tribunal because the formal indictment against them had not been presented within the time prescribed by law. Technically the decision is right, but morally the release of a party of criminals, equipped with the proof of criminality in their possession, is wholly wrong. The public prosecutor himself should be punished for so gross a betrayal of justice!

Congressman Matta Machado has issued a manifesto to the people of Minas Gerais appealing to them to unite with the recently organized Partido Democratico Federal in saving the country from the dangers which threaten it. He says that, although this party has not declared in favor of parliamentary government, parliamentarism may work with it without sacrificing its principles. He takes occasion to allude to the monarchist movement which, he believes, will be unsuccessful, being convinced, he declares, that, even if the monarchy is reestablished, it will no longer be the liberal government that it formerly was.

On the 12th inst. there died in this city of yellow fever Col. Francisco Colombo Leoni, who during the campaign in Paraná commanded the Legião Gaúchinha in the army of Gumerindo Saraiva. He leaves in distressed circumstances a widow and a child of seven months of age, for which a subscription has been opened. We are glad to see that the public, appreciating the valuable services rendered to the country by this distinguished officer, appears to be responding liberally to the appeal made to its generosity in behalf of his family. At the time of his death Col. Colombo occupied a position in the management of the exhibition now held in this city.

Gen. Honório Caldas has published a second edition of his book entitled *A Deputação da República*, in which he gives an account of his arrest and incarceration by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto under the cover of martial law. On the 6th of September, 1893, Gen. Caldas wrote an article asserting that Admiral Custodio de Melo had, by placing himself at the head of the revolutionary movement of Sept. 6, gloriously redeemed all the errors which he had previously committed. On the 13th of the same month he wrote another article censuring the dictator's mercenary press for the insulting language which it used in regard to the revolutionists. On account of the pressure exercised on the press at that time by the police it was only on the 22nd and 23rd of September that Gen. Caldas succeeded in publishing these articles. On the 23rd he was arrested and placed in custody at the military school. His private correspondence was opened and he was not allowed to communicate with his friends or even with his wife. On Oct. 11, he was successfully applied to Gen. Costallat, director of the military school, for a copy of the order for his holding him in custody. To the Supreme Court he applied *in habeas corpus*, which the court on Oct. 18 decided not to grant. He was subsequently removed to the military prison on Morro do Conceição and thence to the Casa de Correção, a convict prison, where he was incarcerated in cell No. 134, suffering the harsh treatment which was inflicted on all political prisoners by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. On the 10th of August, 1894, he was set at liberty without having been tried or even informed of the cause of his arrest. In addition to the account of Gen. Caldas' arrest and incarceration the work contains many documents of historical value, an incomplete list of political prisoners, and a great quantity of other interesting matter.

It is stated that the military commission on fortifications in this harbor has recommended the abandonment of the fort of Vallegaignon. The reason which the commission is said to give for making this proposal is that Vallegaignon is situated in the vicinity of inhabited parts of the city and consequently in case of an attack, there is the place the fire of an enemy, thus causing suffering to non-combatants. If the commission is currently reported, we suspect that its recommendation is intended as a reflection on the conduct of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, which during the naval revolution caused entrenchments to be thrown up at points right in the midst of the city and business houses.

The police have recently terminated a shameful speculation on the part of a resident of this city who has been keeping an elderly Portuguese woman imprisoned in the Guanabara laundry in Lorangeiras in order to hold possession of her money. The victim D. Maria Isabel Cabral is a sexagenarian and possessor of some wealth. She came out from Portugal only four or five months ago, and was violently removed from her home by Antonio José de Araújo, who has since kept her imprisoned and has obliged to make her drunk in order to find excuses for his conduct. Letters from Araújo in possession of the police clearly prove the conspiracy on his part. The police should deal severely with crimes of this character.

According to the semi-monthly bulletin of the sanitary board there were 975 deaths, 544 births and 130 marriages in this city during the second half of December. The port arrivals numbered 22,730 and the departures 12,975 in the same period. The report confesses the fact that the health of the city had grown worse, the deaths being 975, against 680 in the preceding 15 days, or the daily average had increased from 45.33 to 60.53. During the half month there were 85 deaths from small-pox, 115 from yellow fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 10 from beriberi, 136 from malarial causes and 134 from pulmonary consumption. For the whole month the report gives 156 from small-pox (2 in Jurujuba), 166 from yellow fever (the daily reports give 1681, 9 from typhoid fever, 18 from beriberi, 204 from malarial causes, and 244 from pulmonary consumption).

DEATH.

WILMOT. —At Casa-ba, São Paulo, on the 13th inst., CLEMENS HEATHERLY WILMOT, formerly of Rio de Janeiro, aged 62 years. Deeply regretted.

The funeral took place in São Paulo on the 15th.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to the Companhia Typographica and Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. (for the Shaw Savill & Albion Co.) for calendars for the current year.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for copies of their well-known calendars, for 1896. They are without doubt the most artistic and convenient calendars issued by any business establishment.

We are indebted to the Department of State at Washington for its November volume of *Consular Reports*. The volume in question contains a brief report on the cotton factories of Bahia, besides valuable reports on commerce and industry in various parts of the world.

Highways of Commerce, issued from the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State, Washington, 1895. This volume contains highly valuable work, which covers the ocean lines, railways, canals, and other trade routes of foreign countries, is compiled from the reports of United States consuls in various parts of the world. It forms a valuable reference work, and is a credit to the energy of the United States government in collecting data of this character.

BUSINESS NOTES

In the month of November the official value of the exports from Pará amounted to 9,379,714\$18.

The Cruzeiro factory of the Companhia America Philil of this city, was inaugurated yesterday.

The Campinas market was lunched last year with 1,135 heaves, 2,072 hogs, 318 goats and 99 calves.

A small quantity of contraband merchandise was apprehended at the Praça da Harmonia on the 17th inst.

The *Minas Geraes*, of Ouro Preto, denies that the government work at Bello Horizonte has been suspended.

During December there were 40 steamship arrivals at the port of Victoria, of which 15 were under foreign flags.

A telegraph service was inaugurated on the 17th at the interior town of Campinas, in the state of Parahyba do Norte.

From October to December inclusive, there were slaughtered in the city of Pará 8,825 heaves, 1,109,209 kilogrammes.

The company which owns the *Gazeta de Notícias* is paying its tenth half-yearly dividend at 108 a share of 2000\$00.

On Friday Conde de Leopoldina commenced his suit for the annulment of his bankruptcy. His lawyer is Dr. Donato Olympio.

It is said that the towns of Santa Luzia de Carangola, Tombas and Faria Lemos, in Minas Geraes, are to be lighted with electricity.

Orders have been issued for the payment of 29,832\$840 to Messrs. Costa & Gomez for repairs made by them last year on Port S. João.

Messrs. Hertz, Stoltz & Co. are bringing a suit against the government for damages caused during the naval revolution to merchandise stored on Ilha Secca.

The exports from Pernambuco in December were as follows: sugar 1,105,080\$640; rum 156,447\$82; alcohol 276,968\$346; hides 118,817\$400.

The minister of interior has addressed a circular to the state governors offering to transfer to them the contracts now held by the government for the introduction of immigrants. It is to be hoped that this implies an intention on the part of the government of go out of the business altogether.

The Ceará Harbor Corporation has obtained from the government a two years' extension of the time fixed for completing the port improvements at Fortaleza.

In November 20,000 Italians are said to have left Italy for America. War and increased taxation are most probably the causes of this wholesale emigration.

At a recent meeting of the Progresso Maranhense company it was resolved to close the company's cotton factory until the next general meeting of shareholders.

During December, 25 steamers and 15 sailing vessels entered the port of Pernambuco from foreign ports. The outgoing trade supplied 24 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in addition.

The secretary of the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro has requested that of finance to pay Dr. Costa Ferraz's account of 10,000\$ for emulating the body of Gen. Fonseca Ramos.

In the letter in our last issue from Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. the words "By Art. 24" were inadvertently omitted from the beginning of the last quotation from the Brazilian constitution.

The state government of S. Paulo is calling for proposals for erecting stations in Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Gen. Gomes Carneiro. The maximum price to be paid for the former is 300,000\$ and for the latter 200,000\$.

At the notary's office, at Casa Bianca, S. Paulo, there were signed last year 179 deeds relating to property of the value of 1,494,948\$08. During the same period there were signed at that office one will and 105 powers of attorney.

There is reported to be a movement on foot among Petropolis cooks to strike for higher wages. It is stated that the minimum pay suggested is 200\$000 per month. Some of our good housewives will surely be going into the kitchen themselves.

There is a fruit store not quite a mile from this office where American apples are marked 8\$000 a dozen, or nearly 60¢ each. This is equivalent to a little over a dollar and a half a dozen, which is dear enough for William McKinley!

There was an opening of tenders at the intendancy of war on the 16th for the supply of cloth for uniforms, etc. The award was in favor of the Risk factory which offers to supply cloth of native manufacture. The contract will cover 59,402 metres of woollen fabrics.

Messrs. Gourlay Bros. & Co., of Dundee, have launched a steel twin screw steamer, the *Para de Guralha*. The vessel, which has been built to the order of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, is 450 tons gross, and is intended for river traffic on the Amazon. —*Transport*, Dec. 27.

The minister of finance has advised the customs inspectors at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, Desterro, a d Rio Grande do Sul, that the chief engineers of the telegraph districts are authorized to give certificates of the free despatch of material to the Western and Brazilian and South American cable companies.

The *Journal* is informed that the apologies of last year's loan are to be printed at the mint with all dispatch. The order was originally sent to Europe, but the proofs came with so great a delay that the order has been cancelled. Perhaps the government will remember some day that it once had all this work done on much better terms in New York.

The board of directors of the Associação Commercial of S. Paulo has complained to the government against the dock company of Santos, which, it asserts, is detaining merchandise intended for S. Paulo. According to a statement made at the meeting of the board held in S. Paulo on the 17th inst. about 2,000 packages of merchandise are thus detained.

Much interest is being shown here and in Argentina over the introduction of a bill into the United States Congress for an increase of import duties on wool, woollen fabrics, etc. It may be confidently assumed, however, that no such bill will become law. The President will certainly veto the bill, should it pass the Senate, and the republicans will not be able to pass it over the veto.

On the 17th Mrs. Manoel Ribeiro & Fonseca deposited 30,000\$ in the treasury as guarantee for a lottery which they denominate "Verdade." The "Truth lottery" is almost as felicitous as the "Protectress of Poverty lottery," and both are equally misleading. The lottery mania is now reaching an extreme which merits serious consideration if the Brazilian authorities are capable of such a thing.

One of our local manufacturing chemists has been prejudiced lately by a lack of water. Of course this difficulty was not provided for by the protectionists, consequently the chemist will have to hear the loss himself. The manufacturing millmen, however, have had an abundance of water during the past week, and have enjoyed an exceptionally good sale owing to the obstruction to traffic on the Central.

An offer has been made to furnish the city of São Paulo with fresh beef at 500 reis per kilo at the slaughter-house. If the butchers exact too high a price the same contractor will establish stalls and sell it at 600 reis at retail. Another offer to create a house to house service by means of suitably constructed carts, from which he will supply first-class cuts at 1\$000 a kilo and second-class cuts at 700 reis.

Dead cattle have again been found floating in the bay. Why is it not possible to have these cattle ships discharged down the coast, near Santa Cruz, so as to avoid these filthy scenes? Another vile smell comes about this city and about its bay without adding dead cattle and the fifth from the cattle ships to them. If someone will stir up the port health officer again, perhaps we may get an answer — and perhaps we may not!

The commercial association and people of Santos united on the 20th in a protest against the regulations of the S. Paulo custom-house, which they consider to be an attack on the rights and liberties of Santos. They have sent a representative to the minister of finance. As Santos refused to listen to complaints when she had all the business of São Paulo in her own hands, she can hardly complain now when São Paulo becomes independent.

11/01/02	Pensacola	..
		..

<i>entom</i>	Pensacola	..
<i>novat</i>	Pensacola	..

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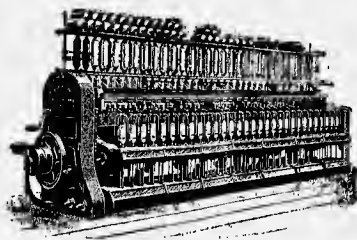
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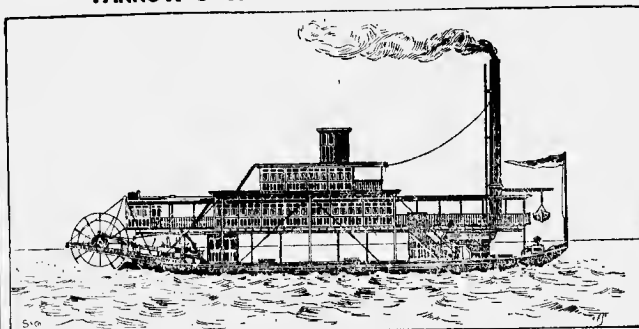


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